WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1886.

## DEVASTATION AND DEATH.

TERRIBLE DISASTERS RESULTING FROM WEDNESDAY'S STORMS.

Indescribable Scenes of Desolation at Xenia, Ohio - Twenty-Five Bodies Thus Far Recovered - Hundreds of People Homeless and Helpiess.

CINCINNATI, May 13 .- Only the merest cutlines of the great disaster at Xenia are yet obtainable. From this it appears that the rainfall last night was the worst ever known in that part of the state. It was a o'clock and continuing until atter 10, Shawnee run, which runs through a por-Shawree run, which runs through a portion of the town, with cottages built
on its banks, rose to an unprecedented height. Exactly how the
great volume of water acted, whether
being dammed and then breaking, or by its
direct course, is not yet known, but from
firty to one hundred buildings were swept
from their foundations, and the inmates
suddenly found themselves belpiess in an
angry flood. How many lives were lost is
not yet known, but at 1930 the rescaing
parties had secured twenty-four bodies. It
was estimated that a number more would
be found.
Citicago, May 13.—A special from Xenia

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Leago, May 13.—A special from Xenia
The principal stream flowing through
a is Archer creek, which is generally a seys: The principal stream flowing through Xeula is Archer creek, which is generally a small stream, with no destructive powers. This creek flows through a culvert under the Fan Handle railway depot. Last night a frightful storm raged from 9 o'clock until after midnight. The stream became greatly swolien on account of heavy rains until the culvert was taxed to its utmost to give the water passage way. When driftwood commenced coming down the swolien stream it was caught at the culvert, until a perfect dam was formed. Citizens, perceiving the dan ger, worked constantly to dislodge the timbers and driftwood, which kept increasing, but the force of the current wedged them in so tightly that their efforts were futile. The water backed up, and son overflowed its banks, and ere long formed an extensive reservoir. People all over the city began to grow alarmed, but before any definite action was taken the water broke the embendment and rushed through the town, tearing down trees and washing away bouses. More than 100 houses were swept away. Many residences were swept down the current with the inmates. One of these, that of Aaron Ferguson, contained ning persons of his own family and three of John H. Burch's, who had fled there for safety.

Columnus, Onno, May 18.—A special

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 13.—A special from Nenla, Ohio, to the State Journal says:
At out 7 o'clock last evening terrible clouds
were seen gallaring, and terrific lightning
followed by poals of thunder. This lasted
till 9 o'clock, when an extraordinary clap
of thunder seemed to open the gates, and
the rain fell in torrents. The people living
in houses on Water street escaped by every
way possible. The spout seemed to vent its
fury on that pertion of the city. For a
streeth of 150 yards the Little Miami railroad
is swept away. The spout struckthe houses
on Water street and tore them to pieces as
if they were shells. A resident of the street
states that within two minutes after the
clap of thunder he stood in water to his
waist, he being about twenty-five yards
from the creek. When the waters reached
the residence of Aaron Ferguson it was
swept away, with nine inmates, and lodged
against a bridge, where they were afterward
rescued. The next damage was at the coal
yard of Samuel Clark, in which was located
a tenement house, and occupied by a family
named Howell, nine in number. Up to 9
p. m. none of them had been heard from.
The next point of destruction was in what
is known as the Bottoms. A dozen believes
occupied mostly by colored people, were
here swept away; dozens of horses were lost,
and railroad's leading but of the city were
swept away, so that it is impossible to hear
from outside points. One family by the
name of Morris was swept away. The
last seen of them was at the Miami street
bridge, when a man was seen at the window
by the terror-stricken crowd waving a
lighted lamp. In the next instant the
house collapsed and they were gone. Only
one, a boy 13 years of age, has been found.
The work of finding the bodies still continues to-night. The mayor's offices have
been turned into a morgue, and there are
now twenty-two bodies there. The scene
is heartrending. Whole families lie distigured on cots.

The following is a list of the Killed: Mrs. from Xenia, Ohio, to the State Journal says: At out 7 o'clock last evening terrible clouds

figured on cots.

The following is a list of the killed: Mrs.
Lindssy (colored), Mrs. Casey (colored),
Mrs. Anderson, Colored), a child named
Anderson, Mrs. Corcoran (white), a crippled
idiot named Corcoran, Mr. and Mrs. Louis
Anderson, Stephen Dundon, Orrin Morris,
wife and five children (white), William
Paul (colored), wife and five children,
William Adams and wife, in addition to
the above two more bodies were found this
evening, being children, and they were not
identified.

The complete number of deaths whose

cvening, being children, and tasy were not identified.

The complete number of deaths whose bodies have been found is twenty five, with eleven still missing. The scenes in the devastated district are indescribable. Forces of men are busily engaged clearing nway, and hundreds of people surround the places. Strangers have began to pour into the city from every direction. The council has appropriated \$1,000 for immediate use in the burial of the victims. A private subscription has already reached into thousands. A committee is doing the city for clothing and bedding. The rink has been turned into a refuge for the homeless, who are many. All aid possible is needed from every source.

into a refuge for the homeless, who are many. All aid possible is needed from every source.

CINCINNATI, May 13,—The storm of last night, which did such fearfail work at Xenis, Ohlo, was far-reaching. It is heard of to Illinois, through Indiana and Ohlo, and at Winchester, Va. Here there has been an unusual electrical disturbance for the past three nights. On Monday night there was almost uninterrupted lightning from 11 p. m. until 6 a.m. Tuesday night a similar condition existed, accompanied by heavy rains and hall, the latter of very narrow range. Last night there was another electrical storm, with wind, heavy rain, and hall. The Xenia storm, however, was much more signt there was much more storm, with wind, heavy rain, and hall. The Xenia storm, however, was much more furious. The counties of Montgomery, Clarke, Butler, Warren, and Greene lie adjacent in Ohio, and form an elevated plateau, with but shallow valleys and low hills. In these counties are the towns of Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, Labanon, and Xenia, In the eastern county of Indiaba, adjoining this district, is Connersville. At all these places the rain of last night was of the heaviest volume ever known. DISASTERS AT DATTON.

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DAYTON, Onto, May 13.-Dayton is iso Dayron, Onto, May 13.—Dayton is isolated; no trains or mails in or out; telegraph and telephone wires all down. A storm of wind, rain, and hall struck Dayton and vicinity at 8 o'clock last night. Small streams became rushing torrents and Miami river a mighty flood, rising nine feet in three hours, inundating fifty acres of houses in the fourth ward, drowning horses and cows, merchandise in cellars ruined, bridges in all directions swept away, farm buildings and dwellings demolished. All kinds of crops totally ruined. The greatest destruction is in a track east from the Big Miami to Little Miami. Conville Brick Reform Church, four miles south of Dayton, was raised. Fairmount is a total wreck. The church at Beavertown, where prayer meeting was in Fairmount is a total wreek. The church at Beavertown, where prayer meeting was in propress, was demolished, but none of the panie-stricken worshipers were seriously hurt. Dwellings there were twisted from their foundations. At Shaker village, three miles east, many buildings were unroofed, barus blown-down, and eattle injured. A special train, with Superintendent Tucker, was wrecked near Osburn. Tucker and six others were injured. They were brought to Dayton. A north bound freight train on the Cinstmust, Hamilton and Dayton railroad dashed into a washout at Possum run, five miles

being seriously injured. The rainfall was four and a half inches in three hours. Ad-ditional disasters reported by country peo-ple are constantly coming in.

IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—Meager details from all parts of Indiana are sufficient to prove that least night's storm was terrific in violence and destructive to life and property. A waterspout on the Middle division of the Indiana, Bioomington and Western washed out all the cuiverts between New Castle and Messack. The passenger train which left this city at 10 p. m. ran into one of the wishouts. The engine and one car were ditched. J. V. Trenary, engineer; Joseph Hudson, fireman, and an unknown passenger were instantly killed. Austin bulman, conductor, and Frank McKervan, beggare neaster, were injured.

An Altica (Inn.) special to the Journal gives the following list of lead and injured from yesterday's storm: Kuled—Mrs. Jot Davis. Fatally wounded—Mrs. Morehead, Mrs. Ale Nathan, Will Vandoventer, James Idle. Seriously injured—Mrs. Kirty and son, Reed Brady, Bob Paris, Mrs. Moore, Courtney Morchead, the last namel, a sen of Mrs. Morchead, fatally injurel. The loss will exceed \$20,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. May 13.—The Jour-IN INDIANA.

son of Mrs. Morehead, fatally injure I. The loss will exceed \$20,000. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 13.—The Journal's Greenfield (Ind.) special reports that news has reached that point from Wilkinson, fifteen miles distant, on the Indiana, Bloomington and Western railway, that the storn yesterday blew down all the buildings in town except three. Samual White was killed and his wife fataily injured. A boy named Shaffer was also killed and about twenty persons seriously hurt, several of whom will die. IN WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 13.—A ter-rific rain and electrical storm struck the city at 11 p. m., and continued until 4 a. m., doing considerable damage. There are several washouts between here, Cincinnati, and Baltimore, and all trains are delayed. IN ILLINOIS.

ODELL, It., May 13.—Lettle Zwiefel, one of the child victims of the cyclone, died at 6 o'clock this morning. Rosa Miller is in "precarious condition, and the death of George Hoke is feared. All the other injured persons are doing well. The citizens of the town are at work clearing way the rules. sway the ruins and preparing to rebuild

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain Swept by a Terrible Hurricane-Secessions from Gladstone-Fearing a Rebellion.

has just swept scross the middle of Spain. In this city seventy persons are known to have been instantly killed and 200 others have been seriously injured. The wind have been seriously injured. The wind struck the city with the suddenness of lightning. Tram cars and cabs were overturned and broken into splinters, roofs were disledged, and telegraph wires everywhere torn from their poles. The parks in and about the city were devastated and in some cases entirely denuded. One church tower was blown down. A number of houses in the suburbs were entirely wirecked, and of the many cottages on the outskirts of the capital which were blown from their foundations and wrecked, some were so completely and quickly broken up from their foundations and wrecked, some were so completely and quickly broken up and scattered by the wind that they may be said to have simply vanished before the storm. Telegraphic communication has been so completely cut off that it is impossible, as yet, to obtain news from the provinces, but it is believed that the ruin wrought by the hurricane has been widesured.

spread. SECESSIONS FROM GLADSTONE. SECESSIONS FROM GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 13.—Further secessions from the Gladstone section of the liberal party are reported, consequent upon the disappointment created by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's statement in the house of commons this afternoon touching the beans typic liberal properties of the measure made a combined representation to the government whips, urging that Mr. Gladstone should announce before a division is taken that if the bill passes the second reading he will consider the result of the division a simple affirmation of the principle of home rule, and will withdraw the bill and frame auther measure for the text session.

It is expected that the debate will be concluded on the 25th instant. Many petitions have been presented to parliament against the till, including one signed by 12,000 loyalists of Cork.

MINNIE PALMER'S HUSBAND UNDER BONDS.

bound in heavy suratics to keep the peace and refrain from killing or challenging to a duel Mr. Charles Arnold, the actor, whom Mr. Reners challenged on May 5 to mortal combat. The case came up in the Bow street police court, where Arnold was plaintiff against Rogers, and swore that the latter had written him a challenge, inviting him to meet the writer in a dark room and there fight until but one could emerge. Mr. Regers spologized in court for having sent the challenge, and explained that he had no intention of fighting, but merely wished to frighten Mr. Arnold.

THE SEIZURE OF THE DAVID J. ADAMS. THE SEIZURE OF THE DAVID J. ADAMS.

LONDON, May 13.—In the house of commons Mr. George Osborne Morgan, under colonial secretary, informed Mr. Vincent, member for Sheffield, in reply to a question concerning the seizure of the American fishing schooner David J. Adams, that Earl Granville had telegraphed to Lord Landsdowne asking further particulars of the seizure. Without delay Lord Landswave repiled that the vessel was seized because she had failed to comply with the maritime laws in having concealed her name, port, and register. The cause, Lord Landslowne saild, was being investigated by the adand register. The cause, Lord Lauslowne said, was being investigated by the admiralty court at Halifax, and involved no question of territorial waters whatever.

London, May 13.—The threatening atti-tude of the Ulster loyalists is beginning to disturb the government. It is stated that many families are prepating to quit the province. Many agents of landlords are resigning under the fear that a rebellion is

GOING TO LIVADIA. Vienna, May 13.—The king of Roumania, with M. Bratiano, the Roumanian premier, will proceed to Livadia on May 23.

LOYALIST MILITARY COMPANIES. Anmach, May 13.—A large association of loyalists has been formed here for the purpose of arming and drilling the opponents of home rule. This organization has ients of home rule. This organization has arranged for the burchase of an ample number of rifles at 25 shillings each, and quantities of war material have already been obtained and stored. Several bodies of men have already been under drill for some days, exercising every day, and leading gentry in this city and vicinity have joined these drilling companies. Money has been liberally contributed for the support of these loyallst military companies, the contributions ranging from 2100 dewnward. The loyalists overywhere hereabouts express a stern resolve to resist home rule in any shape.

in any shape. GREEK DEPUTIES TO ASSEMBLE. ATHERS, May 13,-The Greek chamber of deputies has been summoned to assemble next week. The foreign squadron has conserted to permit the free passage of vessels through the blockade, conveying to Atheos the deputies representing the Greuk islands.

Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal.

Batthronis, May 19.—James Hasel, representing a syndic-te of British capitalists, was in this city to-day with letters from the Manchester chamber of commerce and the Gusgow association of underwriters. He states that he is authorized to process, in the unit of this yndicate, to brild the Chesapeake and Belaware ship canal at a cost of \$8.00,000, newleddie clausies of Maryland subscribers, 000,000 of the amount as an evidence of their interest in the work. The canal is a pethology of Baltimore murchants, but they think that the mational government, should build it, and Mr. Black did not receive much canouragement in the interviews he had.

Saile of "Divise" Magazing.

ATLANTA GA. May 13.—The to there may to sine Life was to-day sold to a joint stock com-pany with \$10,000 paid up could. It will re-main under the same management as horsely-

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

IN BUSINESS.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Passed-Trying to Make a New Cabinet Office-The General Pension Bill Discussed.

Early in yesterday's session the Senate celded to proceed to the consideration of businesss on the calendar, and under this order a number of bills were passed. On reaching Mr. Platt's executive sea-

sion resolution, that senator said he would be glad to have it disposed of at once, but be understood that several senators desired to discuss it thoroughly, and he understood it had been arranged to discuss it when the pension bill, the Des Moines river bill, and the bankruptcy bill had been disposed

of.
Mr. Miller did not think there had been ar, affiler an not there had been any "understanding" on the subject.

Mr. Hear presumed he betrayed no secret in saying that a certain order of business had been arranged for by senators on both sides—though it did not bind the Senate,

Some debate arose on a bill to give military telegraph operators in the late war a certificate of honorable discharge and an "assimilated rank" proportioned to their pay. The bill was recommitted to the mili-tary committee. At 20 clock the general pension bill was

At 30 clock the general pension bill was placed before the Senate.

Mr. Blair explained that it was intended to provide for those disabled Union solders of the late war who had found it difficult or impossible, without their own fault (whether by loss of papers or death of witness) to prove their cases much existing uses) to revoe their cases much existing ness) to prove their cases under existing law. He said it provided aid for all sol-diers who, having served six months or more, had become disabled sluce their ser-

inw. He said it provided aid for all soliders who, having served six months or more, had become disabled since their service from any cause not due to their own victous conduct, and who were now dependent for support on their own manual abor, or on the contributions of others not legally liable for their support. The highest pension under the bill, Mr. Blair added, would be \$24 a month for total helpleseness and proportionately less for less disability.

Mr. Blair defended the justice and propriety of the measure. The country not being prepared, he said, for a service pension bill for all the soldiers of the late war, the country should take care of the class of meritorious men covered by the present bill. It would cover the cases of deserving men disabled by increasing ago or exceptional exposure or hardship. The only proof necessary to entitle applicants to the relief afforded by the bill would be the fact of the service, the honorable discharge, and the actual disability existing at the present time, together with the fact of dependence on manual labor or charitable contributions. The bill aiso, Mr. Blair said, included pensions for dependent parents who lost a son in the service, but who were not (as required by the existing law) dependent on the son at the time of the service. He did not think the number of persons to be added to the pension roll under this bill would exceed \$30,000.

Mr. Logan did not think it would amount to more than one-half that number, as it related only to persons who had not heretofore been able to get pensions.

Mr. Blair did not believe the amount of money involved would exceed \$35,000,000 a year.

Mr. Berry said, the Senate was asked to the contribution would exceed \$35,000,000 a year.

year. Mr. Berry said the Senate was asked to orte on this bill with eyes closed. The committee gave no estimate of the amount of money it involved. Even the personal opinion of Mr. Blair upon it was admittedly indefinite, Mr. Berry said, and the Senate could not say whether the amount called for by the bill would be \$25,000,000 or \$50,000,000 or \$50. the bone this bill a remove the supporters of the measure made a combined representation to the government whips, turging that Mr. Gladstone should announce before a division is taken that if the bill passes the second reading he will consider the result of the division a simple affirmation of the principle of home rule, and will withdraw the bill and frame another measure for the next session.

It is expected that the debate will be concluded on the 25th instant. Many petitions have been presented to parliament against the bill, including one signed by 12,000 loyalists of Cork.

MINNIE PALMEN'S RUSDAND UNDER BONDS.
LONDON, May 13.—John R. Rogers, the husband of Minnie Palmer, was to-day bound in heavy sureties to keep the peace and refrain from killing or challenging to from the war to find only ions chimanys from the war to find only lone chimanys the Union soldiers wanted this bill. The soldiers of the south, he said, returned from the war to find only lone chimnosys standing to mark the place where happy homes had stood. Yet those soldiers had worked their way out of their difficulsies. He (Mr. Berry) had never known an Arkansas soldier to beg for bread or become dependent on the public for support. He knew it was regarded as little less than treason for one who had been in the confederate army to yote against a bill of the character under debate, but if senators, through fear of misconstruction, were not at liberty to yote against measures that they believed hurtful to the people of the country they were not free or independent legislators and were unworthy of confidence. He (Mr. Berry) was opposed to the bill, not that he is not as loyal a citizen and as proud of his American citizenship and of his country as the men that had followed Gen. Grant, but because the condition of the soldiers did not demand it.

Mr. Logan decided that there was the slightest disposition on the part of anyboly to regard it treason for ex-confederates to

Mr. Logan denied that there was the slightest disposition on the part of anyboly to regard it treason for ex-cenfederates to oppose this bill. He was glad to know that none of the confederate soldlers were obliged to look to the public for support, but the fact that a disabled Union soldier was to get a pension was not to be taken as any indication that anything wrong was going to be done. As to the probable expense invalved by the bill if an old soldier, having the seeds of disease implanted in him by his sufferings for his country on the field of battle, should come hobbling up the capitol steps to-day, would gent'emen sak how much it would cost to relieve him? Such an argument Mr. Logan had never heard without experiencing a cold chill. Mr. Logan would, at the proper time, move that no pension hereafter paid to any solder should be less than \$3 a month.

Mr. Teller interposed to say that there were over 25,000 cases of \$2 a month pensions.

At this Mr. Logan remarked: "What a

At this Mr. Logan remarked: "What a magnatimons pension! Great God, Mr. President, is not this robbery?" Is not this destroying the peace of the people of this country? It is no wonder that my friend from Arkansas (Mr. Berry) was alarmed lest from Arkansas (Mr. Berry) was alarmed lest the Democratic party would be destroyed if pension bills should pass." Mr. Logan sug-gested that the best way for the Democrats to keep in power was to support deserving pension bills. The senator from Arkansas has said it was time to call a balt. Did be mean time to call a balt on bills asking pay for property taken by the army? Mr. Lo-gan had heard nobedy asking for a "halt" on that. If, however, the senator meant to call a balt on pension bills, he should con-fine the call to bills for undeserving pen-siors, and should support bills for those that were deserving.

ere deserving.
Mr. Logan said the United States government had egreed to pay a bounty to the Mr. Logan said the United States government had agreed to pay a bounty to the Union soldiers, scaled according to their service in the war, and within a few days before its conclusion, regiment after regiment was mustered out within ten days of the expiration of their time—for the parpose of depriving them of that bounty. It would not be time to call a "halt," Mr. Logan thought, till we had done those soldiers justice.

rs justice. Mr. Vest obtained the floor, and will Mr. Vest obtained the floor, and will leak to-day.

A number of amendments were submitted o be printed.
At 4:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. Within iffteen minutes the
loors were reopened, and the Senate ad-

THE HOUSE,

In the morning hour consideration of the Chinese indemnity joint resolution was resumed, and a very interesting debate eigened, in which we we like, of Massachusetts; Phelps, of New Jersey; McGreary, of

Kentucky; Clements, of Georgia, and Carsy, of Wyoning, participated.

Pending action, the hour expired, the resolution was relegated to its place upon the calcudar, and the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair) on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The clause relating to the publication of the consular reports having been reached, Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, offered an amoudment providing that such parts of the reports as contain the bovel and personal experiences of the writers, portfore of standard bistory, legendary, remainte, and other historical episodes, descriptions of scenery, ascounts of royal and other courtly fetes, unnecessary selectific disquisitions, and individual opinions on political economy stall not be printed at public expense.

He ridiculed some of the dispatches received from diplomatic officers, instancing one received from Meredith Redisome years ago, giving a description of a royal ball at Athese discounter of the dispatch of a standard of the dispatch of a standard of the dispatch of a standard of the dispatch of the dispatc

one received from Meredith Reid some years ago, glyling a description of a royal ball at Athens. He wanted to stop this sort of thing. No one appreciated more than he a fine description of Constantinople, of the beauties of the Bosphorus; but Mr. Cox could, without going to the government printing office, find a publisher who would give his descriptions to the country.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that the gentleman, in referring to the Meredith Reid dispatch, was infringing on a copyrighted speech delivered by his colleague (Mr. Springer) over ten years ago. It was that speech which had brought his colleague into notice and made his reputation, and he (Mr. Cannon) wished to defend his colleague from this piracy upon his exclusive property. property.

The amendment was ruled out on a point

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, moved to increase from \$130,000 to \$150,000 the appropriation for contingent expenses at United States consulates.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

Then a contest for precedence arose between the interstate commerce bill and the bill enlarging the powers and duties of the department of agriculture. The latter came out victorious, and was considered in committee of the whole.

bill enlarging the powers and duties of the department of agriculture. The latter came out victorious, and was considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, heartily supported the measure, and argued that the United States, the grand agricultural empire of the world, should cievate the department of agriculture to the dignity of the other executive departments of the government. It was time that there should be a scretary of agriculture, to look after the grest questions that might arise for the bencilt of the farmers of the country.

Mr. Bragan, of Texas, pointed out the constitutional objections he had to the bill introduced by him to create a department of industries, which he proposed to offer as a substitute for the pending measure.

Mr. Breckinnidge, of Kentucky, opposed the bill. Coming from an agricultural state, he would do anything he could to aid the agricultural interest, but the more he examined the bill the more it appeared to him that it would do no good. He protested against any legislation which would lace the farmers into a class by themselves. When the secretary of agriculture came to sit at the Cabinet table he would became a politician. The Secretary of the Navy was not a solder, the Secretary of the Navy was not a solder, the Secretary of the Navy was not a since the represented secretary of the narreal formers and inventor nor a pensioner, nor a homesteader. These gentlemen were politicians: they represented states, they represented influence, and when the secretary of the agriculture sat at the Cabinet table he would be a gentlemen were politicians; they represented states, they represented influence, and when the secretary of the agriculture sat at the Cabinet table he would be a gentlemen were politicians; they represented states, and agriculture acceptance with a Cabinet office. Take off this budge, remove the lace, and agriculture would be crowned by her own exertions, without saking layers from President or buiden, remove this clog, and agriculture would be crowned by her own exertions, without asking favors from Presidents or

without seking favors from Presidents or was a free, unrestristed, unburdened chauce in the great battle of life. [Applause.] Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, favored the bill which would give labor a status which it had not yet rujoved. Labor was organ-izing for a great civic contest with manop-city; and it had a right to be heard in every connell the might pass man its condition.

coy, and it had a right to be heard in every connect that might pass upon its condition, and upon the need of power and respect that must be given to it. Pending further discussion, the commit-tee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, al-journed.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SCHOEPF.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by the Examiners and Attorneys of Patents. At a meeting of the examiners of the pat ent office and the attorneys practising be fore the office, held on Monday, the 11th instant, to take action with respect to the death of Gen. A. Schoopf, R. W. Fenwick

stant, to take action with respect to the death of Gen. A. Schoepf, R. W. Fenwick was called to the chair and W. H. Blodgett elected as secretary. Upon motion of ten. R. B. Vame, a committee was appointed to prepare a report and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee consisted of Gen. R. B. Vance, chairman; Judge R. L. B. Clark, Cols. M. Scaton, F. W. Seely, and Messra. W. Pierce Bell and R. W. Fenwick.

At a subsequent meeting the committee submitted the following report:

Gen. Schoepf was born in Hungary in the year is23, and, graduating at a military institution, entered the army, where he served bis country mithmily under the Hustrions Magyar. Kossub. In consequence of political complications he become an exite from his maired land, and in 1852, came to the United States, where, fluiding himself in accord with the institutions of his adopted country, he soon on tered fally into her customs, and acquired with ease a profetency in her language. Before arriving in America, however, he served with distinction in Servia, in the suituan's sermy, and also in Egypt under the khedive. About the first employment he sought was in the United States coast survey, and, after deding good services on that work, he was appointed as second assistant examiner in the United States coast survey. And, after deding sood services on that work, he was appointed as second assistant examiner in the United States army. During the whole of the war he served with various corp., in various parts of the country, and, in his military life in our army, as in the armies abroad, he evinced the same bravery, intelligence, and strict attention to duty, which had always been salient points in his career.

Toward the close of the war he was in common at Fort Delaware, where he displayed much kindness to the southern prisoners of war. After the war Gen. Schoepf was appointed principal examiner in the patent office, on the His history, and are there, which position he need until his death, which occurred at his residence

seper.

A large family was born to them, of whom he some and three daughters survive, and are viring with their mother, at the old homestead at Hyatsville, save one daughter who is mar-

at Hyativille, save one daughter who is martied.

No kinder, more affectionate, and devoted
hashand and father over lived, and his whole
host went out to his triends with all the confaing simplicity and honesty of a colid.

He was remarkable for his love of home and
all its surroundings, and to ble latest days on
earth, and when he knew that his departure
was near, he expressed loving solicitude for
his tavorite plants and flowers, and gave particular historitions as to their care and cuttivation. In view of the above report, we recounced the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas the great Author of Lite has seen
fit, in His wisdom, to remove from our midour friend and follow-citizen. Gen. Abbin
Schoph therefore, be it.

"Resolved, that the patent office has lost a
courtous and efficient office, has lost a
courtous and efficient office, he country a
faithful and galant solder and good citizen,
and his family an affectionate has had all
litter.

"Resolved, That was affective the country a
faithful and galant solder and good citizen,
and his family an affectionate has had all
litter.

"Resolved, That our sympathies are hereby

"Resolved, That our sympathies are hereby

"Resolved, That our sympathies are hereby 

Kentucky; Clements, of Georgia, and Carsy, ASSISTANT SECRETARY JENKS IN THE MUD AT IVY CITY. Bis Contract With the Millionaire

> Assistant Secretary George A. Menks, of the Interior Department, has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon Saturday, the 15th instant, when he, with his family,

tirely disconnected with his official relations.

For twenty years Judge Jenks has been the atterney of John Du Bols, the millionate himself himself eight western Pennsylvania. Du Bols offered him a retainer of \$10,000 per annum if he would not accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, when it was tendered him a year ago. The judge declined this, but told the aged millionaire he would be at his service any time he was needed. Do Bols then insisted that he must sign a contract to the effect that if he (Du Bols) should become disabled or die Jenks would leave Washington and give his attention to the affairs of his helt.

The lumber king was then in good health, and the judge signed the contract, fiver expecting that circumstances should develoo expecting that circumstances should develo that would require him to carry out its pro-

expecting that circumstances should develop that would require him to carry out its provisions.

A few weeks ago Du Bols was taken ill, and he seet for the assistant secretary.

"George," said he, when the judge arrived, and publing out the contract." I'm not going to last long, and I want you to fulful that contract."

"Pul do it, John," said the judge, "If you are called away, but you'll be all right after awhile."

"Did to it, John," said the judge, "If you are called away, but you'll be all right after awhile." Two weeks ago Du Bols passed away, leaving a property worth \$8,000,000 to his nephew, the culy helr, to whom he transferred his immense property on his death bed for a consideration of \$1, to make sure and avoid any legal action which might be brought. The assistant secretary felt bound to keep his pronise, and immediately handed his resignation to the Secretary of the laterior, with the request that the conveyed to the President. When it reached the white house the President sent for Judge Jenks and asked him to reconsider his notion. After the circumstances connected with his proposed retirement were explained, the President said becould not expect him to remain. He made the request, however, that no public amounteemed of his resignation would be made until a successor had been chosen, as it would simplify matters a good deal to make a selection without a proliminary scramble among various applicants.

The most important feature of Judge

deal to make a selection—without a prolim-inary scramble among various applicants.

The most important feature of Judge Jenks's scrites in the Interior Department was in connection with the hearing before the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the proposed suit to vacate the Bell patent. The opinion rendered at the close of the bearing was prepared by Judge Jenks, and is an important legal document, as no simi-lar case had ever been decided previously. The relations of the assistant secretary with the Interior Department and the ad-ministration generally were of the most pleasant character, and his resignation is in no sense on account of any disagreement pleasant character, and his resignation is in no sense on account of any disagreement or difference of opinion with other officers. The news of the resignation leaked out last right, and when Mr. Jenks was seen he declined to say anything in reference.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL. Secutor Platt Proves That a Certain Bill Was Not Stolen-"Harry" Rogers Wanted to be Electrician of the House.

Sepator Platt yesterday testified before the House committee engaged in the investigation of the Pan-Electric scandal that he had been chairman of the commit-tee on patents in the forty-eighth Congress. That committee had not taken any action on the House bill to authorize government

on the House bill to authorize government suits in patent cases. Letters referaing to the bill, and in conversation with the witness said that he had no special interest in the bill, but had referred the letters to the witness bosase they had been sent to him (Senator Garland). Senator Garland had said that he had examined the subject somewhat, and in his judgment the government could, under existing laws, maintain a suit for the cancellation of patents fraudulently obtained. He also suggested that, if the bill passed, it should contain no implication that the government had not the right to begin suits under the then existing law.

Senator Garland had referred papers touching other matters to witness and such reference was a common practice.

The idea that the House bill had been familiar with the business of the Senate committees. The reason why the committee cid not act upon the bill was that it came over at a late day in a short session, when the committee had been very busy; it had been suggested that such a law might prove to be an instrument in the hands of rich corperations for the oppression of poor inventors, and it had been stated that the entimore and Ohio Telegraph Company was interested in the bill, as it desired to strach the Fage patent held by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

These reasons caused the committee to testate in taking action, and again it was understood that the question of the power of the government in such cases would be decided in the Gunuing case before a circuit court.

decided in the Gunuing case decided in the Gunuing cuit court.

A. B. Talcott, electrician of the House, testified that just before the organization of the forty-eighth Congress Dr. Rogers had told him that his son, Harry, wanted wit ness's place, and requested him to step down and out before Congress met. The doctor had said that of course, as they were dector had said that of course, as they were going to have a Democratic Congress, he (witness) would not expect to stay. They (the dector and his son) were willing to allow witness the salary for Deccaber and January, and would add the extra mouth's pay that would probably be allowed to discharged employes. The doctor had said that the witness could take time to think over the propesition, unless he desired to give an immediate answer. The witness had preferred to take time to look it over, but when he reached the capitol he found that the doctor's messenger was alread of

him, and filed Harry Rogers's application with the architect.

At the conclusion of the witness's examination, Mr. Runney inquired if the telegraph people had not been subpenned to produce certain telegrams passing between Mr. Casey Young and other persons.

Acting Chairman Oates replied that one of the managers had told him that, acting under his superintendent's instructions, he must decline to comply with the subpens, as it was too broad and did not name specifically the telegrams desired.

After some discussion, the committee resolved to ariend the subpens and require the attendance of the telegraph measgers.

SHOT AT HIS FRIEND. Henry Vogier Becomes Angry and At-

tempts to Shoot Mr. Hellberg. Henry Wogler, a tailor, living on New York avenue, near Seventh street, who will be remembered as causing the arrest of his wife for an alleged attempt to kill a female

To Secure a Marriage Liesuse.

Mr. Block, the former law partier of Peolicent Clevelard, and who will be the latter's best man, has gone to New York.

Vegler was in the ant of Bring a second time when he was select by Helling's to Sergeant Shilling and office Lies, who were former the store and parties of bim. Vegler was locked up at the parties of bim. Vegler was locked up at the parties of bim. Vegler was locked up at the parties of bim.

Lumberman Compets His Retire. FIVE WELL-CONTESTED RACES, UNDER

DIFFICULTIES.

Enrus, Drake Carter, and Sonventr the Winners-The Success of Doswell's Entries-Programme of the Last Day.

Jupons-J. C. S. Blachborn, F. M. Draney, and Dr. Townshend.
Thies-M. Dwyer and Mr. Martin, Status-Cailwell.

The threatening weather kept a good many people from Try City yesterlay, atthough about 2,500 were scattered on the grand stand, pool lawn, and quarter stretch, while half a hundred carriages, with their occupants, lined the fence of the infield. The track was covered with about two inches of thick mud, and as the horses came under the wire at the end of each race both they and the jockeys were splashed with dull terra cotta colored spots. The time made was very slow, and not one favorite of the five races showed up in front at the close. The betting was

rushed forward and won the race in a mas-terly manner from Lord Lorne, who into the stretch showed great speed, second, and Boheme, third. Time, 1:21. The summaries follow: First race—Purse 5509, of which \$100 to ser-end, for 2-year-olds and upwards. The winner to be sold at ancien for \$2,500, with an allow-ance of one bound for each \$2,500 down to \$1,500; then one pound for each \$2,00 down to \$1,500; then one pound for each \$2,00 down to \$1,500;

W. Jennings stir g. Tony Foster, 6 yrs., 110 B Doswell's ch. h. Emma Cramer, 5 yrs., T. B Doswell's ch. h. Emma Cramer, 3778, 28 the (Crehwell).

J. W. Lond's ch. in. Lady Lond, 5 yrs., 103 hs. (Mayner).

D. Bettling—254 to 1 against Figure Ward, 11 to 5 Lulu, 15 to 1 Emma Cramer, 254 to 1 Dake of Westmoreland, 454 to 1 Tony Fester, and 10 to 1 Luly Laun. Posise-Dake of Westmoreland 255 foot 259. Manual 525 75. Second race—The Brentwood Stakes, for Sycar-olds 250 each half forest or only the if declared by April 29. Cam to add 2750, of which 5150 to second; third to salve stake. To carry 110 hs.; sex allowances. The winner of the Youthin Stakes to carry 5 hs. extra. Five fullongs.

slongs annin & Cars ch. Plenton gelding, 107 lbs. (Mayber 1) wyer Bros. b. c. Young Lake, 115 ibs. (Mc-W. Wa'den's ch. f. Queen of Elizabeth, 197 

Fourth race—The Willard Hotel Stakes, for Evenr oble Source, har R., or only \$10 if declared by April 22; \$1,000 added, of which 22% as second and silve to third. Non-winness of \$1,000 in their 2-year-old form allowed 5 lbs. maddens allowed 10 lbs. The winner of the Analostan Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and an eighth.

T. W. Deawell's b. c. Euris, 2 yes, 198 lbs. Higgs.

T. W. Deswell's br. c. hollan, 3 yes, 198 lbs. (Caldwell).

C. D. McCoy's th. c. Savanae, 2 yes, 118 lbs. (Mayana).

Chilled.

W. Wilden's ch. c. Rock and Ryc, 5 yrs.

His He. (McKilmy).

nery d. Catton's b. c. Dry Monopolo, 3 yrs.

His is. (see limin).

Onley's br. g. Pasha, 3 yrs., 110 hs. (Onley) H. Kernaghan's br. f. Jennie B, 2 yrs., 108 Hs. (McLaughlin) H. Kernaghan's br. L.Jentle B. 5 yrs., 10s

Besting—lote I against bry Monopole, 6 to I
ache, 4 to I Jennie B. 8 to 5 Savatar. 10 to 1
tock and Rye, 15 to I Wayward, 8 to I fedlar,
no 12 to I Barns. Posts—Bry Monopole, 214
rain, 3 til, fennie B. 22; Savanae, 3 to I fedlar,
no 12 to I Barns. Posts—Bry Monopole, 214
rain, 3 til, fennie B. 22; Savanae, 5 to Rock
to Erc, 22; Dewell's 6117, 50, and Wayvard, 36, Mutusis paid 51; 30.
Firth race—A nataticap sweepstakes of 25
och, half forfait; the dulo to add 3630, of which
120 to second. Mile and an eighth.
Emery & Cotton's 5 g. Drake Curier, 6 yrs.,
110 lbs. Spellman. 1
Lavis & Hall's b. m. Enigma. 5 yrs., 31 tbs.
(United).

repellments ca. g. Wandering 6 yr . ... iles). The Tananist Drake Uniter stop block, to I Wann ling and I to I Eng-Tion Frankle Fron neld 50. Mutucle \$17.00 rially race - Special clines quarters of a talle, than, All menus

for borses that have not won at project meeting; for purse of Eld. T. W. Doswell's eld. f. Souvenir, 3 yrs., 10: lts. (Hings), den Bowle's en. g. Lord Lorne, t yrs., 115 lbs. (Hoghes) McMahou's b. g. Bobeno, 4 yrs., 115 ibc.

(Spellman), b. g. Elmendorf, 5 yrs., 115 lbs. (Sof.aughlin), W. Jerbelngs's b. m. Alsthorn, 117 lbs. (California)

The last day of the spring meeting to-day will be a good one. Besides the regular five races on the card an extra attraction will be added in the shape of a mile race for gentlemen riders, which will no doubt prove attractive to local admirers. Four

selling follow

First race—Purse E.O., six furlongs—Errar
its ib., Little Minde 90, Karen C.A. o.s. 103,
King Victor 103, Wandering 112, Renick 90, and
Lody Loud 103

Second race—Sweepstakes for Sever-olds,
othe falls and one-cighth—Lola 104, Bea, Wayuard 114, Alame 16, Swift 105, and, Ten Bookor 108.

card I'V. Alamo to Ewill 105, and, I'm Booker 105.

Third race—Right House Stales, for all ages, one mile and a half-Drake Carrier III 108. Col. Springer III. Bersan 108, and Huben III.

Fourth race—Puris of 1350, tile in the—Tornio state 65, Gord Ban 106, Craftle Reseal 186, Bessle 196, Parish 27, Buron 119.

Fifth race—Starbert age, for purise of \$100, over full cutr s—Mostle 140 (bs., Disturbance 149, Silver liesa 125, Wooster Let, Modoe 138, Silver liesa 125, Wooster Let, Modoe 134, Glodsen, Namiclees, Fariadox, and Gladson, Science act b weights.

spinshed with shull term cotta enlore speck. The time made was very slow, and not one favorite of the five rames showed up in front at the close. The betting was slow, as but fow people cared to speculate on the chances of any one horse when the charces of each weir good. The Pfeinforth of the charces of any one horse when the charces of each weir good. The Pfeinforth of the charces of each weir good. The Pfeinforth of the charces of the

Chicaco, May 13.—It is announced this even-ng that a match between John L. Sallivan ing that a match between John L. Salitan and Charles Mitchell has been definitely arranged to take place within three weeks at one of the skating rinks in this city. Thresomer gloves are to be used, and the stake is the gain receipts, the winner to take 50 per cent and the lower 30.

THE NEW YORK EDITORS.

The Election of Officers-A Reception by Senator Miller.

The New York Press Association postponed its visit to Arlington yesterday, and will make the trip this morning. Most of the members spent the morning and early afternoon visiting the public buildings, and at 5 o'clock the whole party went to the white house, where they shook hands with the President, Secretary Burned presenting them. At 6 o'clock a business meeting was held at Willard Hall, and the following officers were cleeted for the ensuing year: President, M. D. Stiver, Middleton Press, vice presidents, Frank B. Brown, Corning Democrat, J. H. Ferrell, Allumy Pressand Kinckerbocker, H. Stowell, Seneca Falls Receiver, A. C. Kessinger, Home Sentinel; E. F. Grose, Ballston Democrat; secretary and treasurer, A. O. Bunnell, Danville Advertiser, recleeted inteteenth time: executive committee, Edward Parker, Geneva Advertiser, William Van Camp, Lyons Press, and J. W. Spaight, Fishkill Standard.

Mr. Knapp, the retiring president of the association, was surprised hat evening by being presented with a handsome gold-headed came as a mark of esteem by the association.

The residence of Senator Warner Miller. at 5 o'clock the whole party went to the

sociation.

The residence of Senator Warner Miller, The residence of Senator Warner Miller, 1800 K street, was the secte of a brillian reception to the members of the association has evening, the entire membership, with their ladies, calling to pay their respects to their senator, who was assisted in his reception by the entire New York delegation. Secretary Whitney, Senators Evarts Sherman, Lagan, Payne, Vance, and Morrill, Assistant Secretary Smith, and Col. Lamont were also present.

Music enlivered the occasion and dancing was in order for those who desired to keep step with the music's strain. An elegant supper was served.

Frank Berrick a one-despet colored ment, was arrested last right by Detective Carter for the Petersburg authorities, Merces, and a house and huggy in Petersburg and self-them have been been presented as the second

The Weather.

For Washington and vicinity-Local rains, stationary temperature.

Thermometric readings—3 s. m. 10 9517 s. 

## DANCES OF THE NATIONS.

A BRILLIANT DRESS REHEARSAL OF

A Darrling Spectacle of Color, Grace, and Heauty-The Handsome and Realistic Costumes and Effects-A Large Audience in Attendance-Fo/Night's

was a sounding, resounding success. Tag stage extension got itself smoothly taid and neatly railed, and the curtain was only a baff hour late in rising. The house was fairly peopled and the boxes well filled. The President, accompanied by Col. Lamout and Hon, William L. Scott, ast in the lower left hand side box. Hon, W. Corcoran, Miss Eustls, and a bevy of girls occupied the box adjoining. Others were held by Mrs. Townsend, Senator Fair, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Nordholf, and Mrs. Dr. Pope.

Pope. The risen curtain discovered a fairy

Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Nordhoff, and Mrs. Dr. Pope.

The risen curtain discovered a fairy scene. At the back of the stage rose an amphiliteater scated with fair women, and the middle distance and front held a tableau composed of the young people in costumes, who represented and executed the different dances. The musicians occupled decorated beleoutes on the stage, and as the strains of the "Flambeau Maren" sounded, Mr. William F. Lucas, ir., and Miss Tiffany, of the gypsy dance, led the grand panoramic, kaleidoscopic mavement that unwound all the intriate figures. The six dances thus unraveled and paraded and then fell back into closer phalany, leving the center of the stage to the stately steppers of the minuel. The dafaty rhythm of their movement was almost soporific.

When the merry mountain Tyrolean maids swept down the long floor the effect was electric. Their graceful swinging movements and free exhibitanting motions threw the nucleace into the wildest enthusiasm. The pretty costumes massed well tegether and the the effect of it all was trily artistic.

The pretty Swediah peasants had the hearts of the people before the opening march was over, and their joily coquetting with their lovers completed the conquest.

Everyledy was prepared to be entertained by the Japanese spectacle and were not disappainted. The music, the nucleus, the costumes, and the superb acting in this spectacle made it one of the pleasantest pictures. The dancers received an encore. The event of the evening was the presentation of the National American or Indian Iganes for the first time upon any stage in any country. Prof. Carl Marwig originated the Indian dance as a special compliment to the national capital. The first young men and women who took part in it wore the idealized dress of the barbaric aboriginee, and wore it well and effectively. The regulation ornaments of the natives—feathers, breaks, tomalawks, wampum, raccoon akins, and birch barbaric aboriginee, and wore it well and effective and striking tableaus, and Wave, the Zuni In

the scene to assist in the rites most opportunely.

The Vienna spectacle, king's favorite,
the flower dance, with attendant bees, was
enthusiastically received, the grouping of
the fine colors and the posing of the pretty
figures being highly spectacular.

The gypsies captured the fancy of the
andlence with a rush. The lingle of the
tendourines, the lovely costumes, and the
splendid dancing gare it an especial celat.
At the close of the gypsy dance the component parts again wound themselves up
into an intricate mare and the curtain fell.
Afterward there was general dancing, refrishments, congratulations, and
tressfurac ditterprish, women temps present in the crowded room were the French
minister, the Swedish minister, the Hon,
and Mrs. Sherrill, Senator and Mrs. Palmer,
Mrs. and Miss Vilas, Mr. C. E. Smith, Miss
Kate Field, Gen. and Mrs. Viele, Hon, and
Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Keyworth, Mrs. John A.
Legan, Miss Swan, Mrs. Patten and the
Missies Patten, Poymaster Cosby, Miss
Weddell, Miss Calhoun, Miss Meigs, Julige
and Mrs. Senery, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson
Brown, and Capt, and Mrs. Boyd, of Paliadelphia.

A general mistake was made by persons

Brown, and Capt. and Airs. Boyd, of Palladelphia.

A general mistake was made—by persons who attended in not securing seats in the two upper galleries. These locations were by far the best points of observation, and it would be advisable for those who attend the regular performance to night to secure that seats in either of the galleries.

the regular performance to high to secure their scars in either of the gulleries.

The regular performance to high will be the best, as the details will be brought out more preminently. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will present to morrow murning an elaborate and carefully arranged account of the Kirmes, profusely illustrated by secures and figures of the dances and dancers, together with a list of the latter and an accurate description of costumes and toffets.

themselves. The voting on several artistics closed, and for a time the bidding was spirited. The tellers who decided the voting contests were as follows: Carts. Diagram and Kelly Messrs. Breithbagth. E. G. Davis, Allison Natior, C. C. Dumanson, Win. Marshall, J. S. Miller, W. S. Roose, Win. McFynalteon, W. H. Harrison, D. Sim, Johnson, John G. Cowe, W. E. Wright, I tond. C. H. Oarand, A. G. Cowrieg, W. F. Holtzeigh, and Lient, E. H. Nessmeyer. ing, W. F. Holtzman, and Lieut, E. R. New-meyer.

Awards were made as follows: River a for fourth. Awards were made as follows: River a for south. Awards of to Win. R. Davis, 1248 voles; tonal voice cast 2,4122. Whitespite scholarship in phonography. Awards 1 to Miss Fulley, 2,13 voices togal visce cast 222. Bardinia did to alumber W. L. I. Corps. Awards 1 to Miss Fulley, 2,13 voices togal voice cast 395. Positiops & Caranatkar photograph outhr. Awards to R. Linger, 88 voices togal voice cast 495. Polithey & carlings. Awards 1 to Miss Heltzman, 2,22 voice; total voice and 2,995. Saligies warn—Awards 1 to R. Rellin, 305 voice; total voice cast 2,95 M. E. Univier trayon torical.—Awards 1 to W. E. Wisc, 2381, voices total voice cast 205. M. E. Univier trayon torical.—Awards 1 to W. E. Wisc, 2381, voices total voices cast 205. Saligies were voices total voices.

He Paid Her "Marked" Attention.
Mary L. Ford, colored lives on Low s rest,
near Fifteenth and T streets. Among her
friends is Charles Jones, who of late has been
psyling her marked attention. Triings went
along smoothly until isst might, when the useral
lover's quarrel took place, and leases of selecting his has and rushing from the house his
coles of a big water pitcher and het poor Alary
en the head. Mary's head proved harder turn
the pitcher. The vessel word into pisces and
Mary's head showed a few syntehos which
were seen repaired by fir. Bell. Jones left
hastily with the handle of the pitcher in his
hand, but below going for the was arresal by
otherer Foley and locked up at the second preclinic.

To Investigate strikes.

Secretary Lamar has a phroved the resummendation of Commissioner Carroll D. Weight
that investigations be made for the second

that investigations be made for the second annual report of the birreau of labor enting June 70, 1887, as follows: Strikes, their Crises and results since and including 1881, hours of labor, wages said, Ac. the Stud and Amenia of work performed in penal institutions, including the histrict of Columbia: the industries of convict labor upon the industries of the country and kindred matters; the seist of producing and distributing the leading articles of censimption: the wages, employment, and condition of the femile workers in the great cities. All of these suggestions portain alone to the United States.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

Representative Peters, of Kansas, has been renominated for Congress. The chair laid before the Senate a letter from the extremary of the interior transmitting the first annual report of the communication of the modern of the lates bureau.

the labor surveil.
The journal and petition clocks of the Senate have been sent basy during the present session. Sever before it is said, how there been such a food of petitions and memorials. The Senate passed a bill providing that mur-ble busts of those who have been vice Pres-idents of the United States may, from time to time to placed in the vacant nicuos of the Senate chamber.

Senate chamber,
Representative Worthington of Illinois, from
the committee on fareign affairs, reported
back, and the House adored, a resolution canting on the President for copies of any correspendence with the Mexican government relmittee to the claims spended in the 6th world,
of the act of Compress of June 18, 1875, and the
other information on the subject.